

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

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POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY.

J. M. Russell, Postmaster.
Office hours, week days, 7:00 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

COURT DIRECTORY.

County Judge—Three sessions a year—Third Tuesday in February, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge—W. W. Jones.
County Attorney—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff—J. W. Hirt.
Clerk—J. H. Coffey.

County Court—First Monday in each month.
Judge—J. W. Butler.
County Attorney—Jas. G. Gentry, Jr.
Clerk—T. R. Stults.
Assessor—S. H. Mitchell.
Auditor—G. A. Bradshaw.
Surveyor—R. T. McCaffrey.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner—Leonard Fletcher.

Jury Court—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge—J. W. Atkins.
Clerk—Gordon Montgomery.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BURKSVILLE STREET—Rev. T. F. Walton, pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

BURKSVILLE STREET—Rev. W. P. Gordon, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

GREENSBURG STREET—Rev. J. M. Russell, pastor. Services third Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

CAMPBELLVILLE PIKE—Ed. Z. T. Williams, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

LOGGERS.

MASONIC.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 9, F. & A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or before the full moon in each month. G. A. Kemp, W. M. T. R. Stults, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7, meets first Monday night in each month. J. E. Murrell, H. P. W. W. Bradshaw, Secretary.

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The above Hotel has been re-fitted, repainted, and is now ready for the comfortable accommodation of guests. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Rates reasonable. Good sample room. Feed stable attached.

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THE above named hotel was recently opened and has had a fine run from the start. Mrs. Holt looks after the culinary department and sees that the table is supplied at all times with the very best the market affords. The proprietors are attentive and very polite to guests. Good sample rooms, and the building is convenient to the business houses. First class livery attached to the hotel. Terms, very reasonable.

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HOW EXPENSIVE.

Our Special Standing Army—It's Cost, Work and Results.

Editor News.

The genius of our government is opposed to a large standing army in time of peace. Our policy, as a rule, is opposed to such a policy. This has been the case from the beginning of our history as a nation. During the session of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, some one submitted a proposition that it should be provided in the constitution that the regular standing army in time of peace should never exceed five thousand men. Though this failed to be adopted, still our army has during all our history been very small, except in time of war. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American War it was only about 25,000 strong. Even the present policy of having one soldier for every thousand of population is viewed with apprehension by some of our people. This would give us an army of 76,000. The spectacle of the great powers of Europe with regular standing armies in time of peace, varying from 300,000 to 814,000 men is very abhorrent to most of our people. To support these immense armies imposes a burden of taxation that is almost intolerable. Our army is the smallest in the world for so mighty a nation. But while this is true, our government and people have been willing to maintain a special standing army of vast numbers and costly character. This army, according to the most recent authority (year book for 1901) contains 238,683 regularly enlisted soldiers, and to this number we may add those who operate in a kind of guerrilla fashion, so as to make the total of this grand army about 300,000 men, at last. This does not include those men who are not soldiers in the strict sense of the term, but are employed by Uncle Sam to see that certain regulations of his are carried out. Add these and the servants of some of the officers, and we will have a grand total of at least half a million in this army, and in connection with it, these must all be supported by the tax payers of the United States. This special army, then is as large as some of the great standing armies of Europe. It exceeds that of Austria, and that of the German Empire. The cost of maintaining this army embraces many different items, of which I will at present consider but one—the direct cost. This, for the year 1900, was according to the lowest estimate \$1,172,493,445. According to another it was \$1,455,380,494; another makes it \$1,397,591,450, and still another \$1,500,000,000. The lowest estimate includes only the direct cost of the regularly enlisted soldiers, so when we consider the cost of the guerrilla bands we will doubtless find the larger estimates more accurate. But taking the lowest count we have a sum of money sufficient to pay off the national debt, using the cash now in the treasury, and have nearly a hundred million left. It would give to every man, woman and child in the United States \$15.40 or to a family of six a yearly pension of \$92.40 if it were distributed among the seventy-six millions of population. At present prices it would give to every man, woman and child of the United States four barrels of flour, or twenty three barrels and more, to every family of six. It taxes the people of this nation at the rate of more than \$3,200,000 per day. This sum is \$400,000,000 more than the value of the entire output of the United States in the same year, and \$400,000,000 more than the value of the whole oil output of the nation, six times the amount spent for public schools and nine times the whole pension bill for the same year. It is a greater yearly expenditure than was made during the Civil War, for the four years of war cost \$1,000,000,000. A man recently said in my presence that if the money spent in conquering the Philippine Islands were used in improving this country it would make this nation a paradise. The sum spent has been about \$200,000,000 in two and a half years. If this would make this nation a paradise, how many paradises could be made of it with \$1,172,493,445 in one year. This sum is nearly equal to our exports for the year 1900, and is \$320,000,000 more than all of our imports, in value. It is \$163,000,000 more than was spent in every way for Christianity of every form in the whole world in 1900.

SAIBOT.

The Joker Will not Down.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew finds it difficult to rise from the distinction of after dinner speaker to the place supposed to be occupied by a member of the upper house of the American congress.

A few days ago Mr. Depew allowed his tongue to get away with him and declared himself in favor of a third term for the president. This led General Grosvenor into an endorsement of his position, the latter making the mistake of taking Mr. Depew seriously. The president was forced to get out of an embarrassing situation by a prompt repudiation whereupon General Grosvenor began to explain. It was then that the great joker refused to be convinced. He returned to his subject and now declares that while Mr. McKinley will not have a third term, third terms will yet become popular.

Of course Mr. Depew does not understand the American people. He never has an opportunity to mix with the crowd save on the streets of New York city, where the natives believe that Jersey City is a foreign country. We have had no third terms heretofore, and it is safe to say that we will have none in the future.

But this need not interfere with Mr. Depew's reputation as the great American joker.—Atlanta Constitution.

Washington, June 21.—Congressman John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, in an interview, favors the nomination of a Southern man for President in 1904. He says: "My proposition for the nomination of a Southern man for President in 1904 is taking like wild-fire. Since I made it a week ago I have been receiving stacks of letters from all parts of the country commending me. For more than fifty years this country was ruled by the South, and I am satisfied we can regain control if we go about it in the right way. The first step in this direction should be the nomination of a straight, old-fashioned Southern Democrat for President in 1904. The man who says that the South does not possess an abundance of presidential material is a fool. I can name a dozen men or more, any one of whom would make us a winning candidate."

Then Mr. Gaines mentioned these names: Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Senator Cockrell, of Missouri; Senator Carmack and ex-Senator Turley, of Tennessee; Senators Culberson and Bailey, of Texas; Senator Bacon and Clark Howell, of Georgia; Associate Justice Whitte, of Louisiana. "And," said Mr. Gaines, "you might add to this list the name of John Marshall Harlan, of Kentucky, who though appointed to the United States Supreme Court as a Republican, has enunciated fine old Democratic doctrines from the bench more than once."

"The war is over and the South is an integral part of the Union and not an insular possession or a Porto Rico, and, besides, haven't numerous ex-Confederates served on the bench of the Supreme Court and in other positions of Federal judiciary by appointment of both Democratic and Republican Presidents? Also, haven't several ex-Confederates served in the Cabinets of both Republican and Democratic Presidents? Congress has been full of ex-Confederates for thirty years. Surely, if ex-Confederates can be trusted to make and interpret laws, they can be trusted to execute them. Therefore, my voice from this time on shall be for a Southern man for President."

Crops.

Grass is good.
Fine growing weather.
The grape crop is very promising.
The potato crop promises to be a good one.
Corn is looking well and growing rapidly.
The walnut and hickory nut crop will be large.
The farmer has trouble now to keep the weeds down.
The hot weather has put an end to the ravages of the cut worms.
The wheat harvest has commenced. The fly has done considerable damage in some fields.
A liberal sprinkling of common salt, sprinkled on growing cabbage will wholly exterminate cabbage worms. It should be applied at sun down, and ten days or two weeks between times, as long as the cabbage stands on the ground. The salt prevents rotting, and bleaches the cabbage to creamy white.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

SAN MAGNEL, P. I., May 15.
Editor of News:

It may be of interest to your readers as well as to my many friends who are readers of your valuable paper to know my impressions of the islands, and I send this to your paper for the edification of its readers.

The Philippines are a bunch of trouble gathered together on the western horizon of civilization. They are bounded on the west by hoodooism and smugglers; on the north by rocks and destruction; on the east by typhoons and non-sons; on the west by cannibals and earthquakes.

The climate is a combination of electrical changes, especially adapted to raising Cain. The soil is extraordinarily fertile in producing large crops of insurrection and treachery. The inhabitants are very industrious, the chief occupation being trench building, making bolos and knives and unloading Remington cartridges.

The amusements are cock fighting, monte theft and cheating; the diet is boiled rice, stewed rice, fried rice and rice.

The Filipino marriage service is very impressive, especially the clause wherein the wife is given the privilege of working as much as her husband desires.

The animal of burden is the carabao. On a three mile journey only ten days' rations is required, but if the journey be for 100 miles the driver usually dies of old age before reaching his destination.

The rivers are serpentine in their courses, the water running in a manner contrary to all known laws of nature.

Manila, the Capital and principal city, is situated on Manila Bay, a large land-locked bay of water, full of filth, sharks and Spanish sub-marine boats.

Cavite, the next in importance, is noted for its large number of saloons and chinos.

The principal exports of the islands are rice, hemp, sick soldiers and war bulletins.

The principal imports are American soldiers, arms, ammunition, beer and tobacco.

Malaria is so prevalent that on numerous occasions the islands have been shaken with a chill.

Luzon, the largest island of the group, resembles one of old Louis Moore's cast off boots.

Communication has been established between the numerous islands by substituting the mosquito for the carrier pigeon, the mosquito being much larger and better able to stand the fatigue of the journey.

The native costume consists of a flour sack tied around the waist and any thing under twelve years of age, waits until next year for its clothes.

The towns are an aggregation of shacks, full of filth, fleas, cur dogs and disorder. The dogs, cats, chickens, pigs, horses, fleas, bed-bugs, lice and family all sleep together on terms of equality.

The Philippines—an appropriate present to a deadly enemy.

The climate,—pleasant for tarantulas, scorpions, centerpedes, snakes and alligators.

The soil—adapted to raising foul odors and breeding of diseases. The islands—A God forsaken, cannibalized, Aguinaldo infested blot on the face of God's green earth.

The islands are above described to the best of my knowledge and opinion.

Hoping this will not take up too much space, I am

Respectfully,
ARTHUR E. STANTON.
Ch. E. Bat. of Engineers,
San Maguel, P. I.

Elmer Benson, a four-year-old boy of Shelby county, was playing with a young colt, when the mother of the animal became enraged, and attacking the boy, kicked him to death before assistance could be rendered.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that women can not practice law in that State.

Blank Leaves for sale, ready to mail. \$1.00 for 100 and you pay postage.

Black Made White.

Professor Marshall Johnson of Kansas University, says he has discovered a way to make colored people white. Several months ago, while examining under the microscope a sample of blood of an albino patient in the Lawrence hospital, Professor Johnson discovered a strange new germ, the like of which he had never seen before.

After the albino had entirely recovered from his disease, Prof. Johnson carefully examined a second sample of his blood, and again found this unknown germ. He was thus forced to believe that albinism is a disease which may be cured.

Up to the present time the albino has been considered merely as a freak of nature; but Prof. Johnson claims that his light color is the natural result of a "white blood disease," to which he has given the name of leucitis. This disease does not in any way effect the general health. Like baldness, for instance, it is no more than a local condition.

To demonstrate his discovery to his pupils, the Professor inoculated a guinea pig with the germ of albinism. As he expected, in less than four weeks its rosy skin had turned white, and its eyes had become noticeably pink.

Dr. Johnson's next experiment was tried on a patient in the hospital, an Irish mechanic named Wilder, who was suffering from an incurable disease. In this case the result was even more gradually altered until in about ten weeks he had before an albino, with pink eyes, colorless skin and white hair.

A coal black negro was the next subject. After being inoculated, his skin bleached slowly until it became an even light brown. So far as his color is concerned, he would easily pass for a colored person who had been tanned by exposure to the sun.

His kinky hair, however, proved too stiff for the germ to straighten, and his eyes remained the same. He was inoculated a second time, but without any further effect, on account of the deep pigmentation of his skin.

Professor Johnson had imagined that his discovery was of interest only to physicians and scientists; but he has discovered himself to be the center of attraction for the colored race.

His laboratory is besieged now night and day by negroes who wish to become white.

Jefferson Davis.

The 17th of June was the birthday of Jefferson Davis. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, in his paper, the Lexington Herald, paid the following beautiful tribute to the ex-Confederate chieftain:

"To-day thousands will celebrate this natal day of him whom they still regard as their chief, their leader and their representative. It was not given to him to lead a successful war; to establish a permanent republic; to be crowned as the hero of victorious armies and the founder of an independent nation. But among those noble martyrs whose lives dedicated to causes which seemed lost, he will rank with the noblest and most gifted. Liberty has her martyrs as well as her victorious chieftains. The scaffold has often served as the pedestal upon which she gave immortality to those she loved and honored. This Kentucky loved liberty with as passionate devotion as any martyr who gave life to her service. It was as brave as the bravest, as tender as the tenderest. His personal gifts, qualities and virtues were of the highest and rarest. We who followed him can claim him as chief with us a trace of shame and with unmixt pride, in private life stainless gentleman and consistent Christian; in public life pure and incorruptible; on the battlefield dauntless and superb; in the Senate eloquent, able and frank; in the Cabinet upright, competent and successful; in power element, unselfish, dutiful; in prosperity simple, generous, unostentatious; in prison patient, noble, resolute; in adversity dignified, unbending,

unmurmuring; always heroic, lofty, selfpoised and loving—a man among men; a leader among leaders; living without stain, dying without fear. His life is now an open book on whose white pages there is no blot.

The residence of D. N. Wakefield, in the suburbs of Louisville, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night of last week. Sallie Harris, an old family servant, was so badly frightened by the fire that she dropped dead.

In a Desperate Plight.

Kansas City, June 21.—Thousands of people, men, women and children, camping on the border of the Kiowa-Apache-Comanche reservations in Oklahoma awaiting the opening of that land to settlement, are in destitute circumstances, according to Dr. J. J. McKenna, who has just returned from this scene.

"Twenty thousand men, women and children are massed on the border, and half of them are utterly destitute," said Dr. McKenna. "Only a small percentage have even tents to sleep in, but huddle under wagons and trees. At least 5,000 of them have been there a year and a half. They went with possibly \$200 or \$300, and have made nothing since they arrived. Simply waiting—waiting. There are hundreds of desperadoes on the border who have picked out claims, and will not scruple to kill the successful ones in the drawing, in case they have a lottery."

The new three cent piece to be issued by the government has been styled the "doughnut coin" by reason of the fact that the coin is to have a hole in the center. This innovation in the coinage of Uncle Sam's money was deemed necessary from the fact that the new coin is the exact size and of the same material as the present five cent piece.

Rev. E. G. Walk, at Kokomo, Ind., a minister of the Christian church, preached the funeral of a child of divorced parents, taking as his text, "When my father and mother forsake me my Lord will take me up." He bitterly assailed divorces and handled the topic with such severity that Otho Jackson, a brother of the child's mother, demanded an apology at the open grave and threatened personal violence to the preacher, who declined to retract or be intimidated.

Foreman Townsend and Ed Miller, section hands on a railroad, were killed Friday by lightning, while at work near Filson, Powell county.

Mrs. Lizzie Johnston, a widow, of Whitesburg, struck her young nephew on the head with a stick of stove wood, inflicting a fatal wound.

James Bodine, of Taylorville, at tempted suicide by taking two tablespoonsful of Paris Green. A love affair supposed to be the cause.

Leslie Parker, a farmer of Bath county, was struck on the right knee by lightning, which tore off his shoe, and seriously injured him.

Drinking Water.

The supply of drinking water for the family should be tested at least once a year. Water that at one time is pure and wholesome may become too impure for use, yet it may be without color, have no odor or taste to show its dangerous qualities.

A simple test of drinking water is the Fleisch sewerage test. Fill a clean pint bottle three quarters full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in it half a teaspoonful of pure granulated sugar. Cork it and set it in a warm place for two days. If during this time it becomes cloudy or milky it is unfit for domestic use. If it remains perfectly clean it is probably safe. Be careful the bottle is absolutely as clean as you can make it and the sugar pure.

The second test is also a simple one. Obtain from a trustworthy druggist about five cents' worth of saturated solution of permanganate of potassium add about five drops of this to pint bottle of water. This will turn the water a beautiful rose purple. If there is any considerable amount of organic matter, this color will give place in the course of a few hours to a more or less reddish brown. If the color of the bottle remains for 12 hours unchanged from the rose purple hue it assumed when the permanganate of potassium was first added, it may be considered free from organic contamination.

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On April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th, 1901, special one way "Colonist Tickets" to many California points will be on sale at very low rates from points along the "Big Four Route."

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The two great serials, "TRISTRAM OF BLENT," by ANTHONY HOPE (now in progress with full synopsis to cover former installments), and "Rosalynde's Lovers," by Maurice Thompson, to begin April 27th, will be read with absorbing interest throughout the whole South. This is your opportunity, and only 50 cents for a full year of it. Think of it! 50 cents.
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